J. Rogers, Bowling Green

Gazette of the United States.

A NATIONAL PAPER, PUBLISHED WEDNESDAYS AND SATURDAYS BY JOHN FENNO, No. 69. HIGH-STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

[No. 3, of Vol. IV.] SATURDAY, JUNE 9, 1792. [Whole No. 325.]

WM. CLELAND,
BOSTON,
Transacts business in the Funds of the United States;
BANK STOCK, BILLS of EXCHANGE, &c.
☞ Orders from New-York, Philadelphia, or any other part of the Union, will be attended to with DILIGENCE and PUNCTUALITY.
June 1. (eptw3w *ravgust*)

THE following sections of the act entitled, "An act for raising a further sum of money for the protection of the frontiers, and for other purposes therein mentioned, are republished for the information of all persons, who, on the 29th day of June next (1792) shall be possessed of

WINES.

"Sect. 10. AND be it further enacted, That all Wines which after the said last day of June next, shall be imported into the United States, shall be landed under the care of the inspector of the port where the same shall be landed, and for that purpose, every permit for landing any Wines, which shall be granted by a Collector, shall, prior to such landing, be produced to the said inspector, who, by endorsement thereupon under his hand, shall signify the production thereof to him, and the time when, after which, and not otherwise, on pain of forfeiture, it shall be lawful to land the said Wines. And the said inspector shall make an entry of all such permits, and of the contents thereof, and each pipe, butt, hogshead, cask, case, box or package whatsoever, containing such Wines, shall be marked by the officer under whose immediate inspection the same shall be landed, in legible and durable characters, with progressive numbers, the name of the said officer, and the quality or kind of Wine as herein before enumerated and distinguished. And the said officer shall grant a certificate for each such pipe, butt, hogshead, cask, case, box or package, specifying therein the name or names of the importer or importers, the ship or vessel in which the same shall have been imported, and the number thereof, to accompany the same wheresoever it shall be sent. And if any pipe, butt, hogshead, cask, case, box or package, containing Wine, shall be found without such marks and certificates, the same shall be liable to be seized, and the want of such marks and certificates shall be presumptive evidence, that such Wine was unlawfully imported and landed."

"Sect. 11. And be it further enacted, That every person, who shall have in his or her possession, Wines which are intended for sale, in quantity exceeding one hundred and fifty gallons, shall *prior* to the said last day of June next, make entry thereof in writing at some office of inspection in the city, town or county where he or she shall reside, specifying and describing the casks, cases, boxes and other packages containing the same, and the kinds, qualities and quantities thereof, and where, and in whose possession they are; and the officer of inspection, at whose office such entry may be made, shall, as soon as may be thereafter, visit and inspect, or cause to be visited and inspected, the Wines so reported, and shall mark, or cause to be marked, the casks, cases, boxes and packages containing the same, with progressive numbers, with the name of the person to whom the same may belong, the kind or kinds thereof, and words "Old Stock," and shall grant a certificate for each cask, case, box or package containing such Wine, describing therein the said cask, case, box or package, and the Wines therein contained, which certificate shall accompany the same, wherever it may be sent. And if any person who may have Wines in his or her possession for sale, shall not, prior to the said last day of June next, make entry thereof, as above directed, he or she, for such omission or neglect, shall forfeit and pay the value of the Wine omitted to be entered, to be recovered with costs of suit, for the benefit of any person who shall give information thereof, and the Wines so omitted to be entered, shall be forfeited." (ept20)

WE the subscribers, weavers of the city of Philadelphia, attended this day, Thursday May 24th, at Mr. PEARCE'S COTTON MANUFACTORY, No. 13, Penn-street, to view his machinery; most of us are Europeans, and do all agree, that his abilities in mechanism are superior to any we ever saw, especially in his double loom, in which one man can weave two pieces at the same time, 42 inches wide, with equal facility to one piece in the common loom; this useful loom, when examined, appears simple, the art of working it soon attained, and the extra expence very small; his machines for carding and roping are excellent, and all the rest of the utensils prepared for the business are contrived with great judgment, the whole of which we hope will soon come into general use, and be found of great utility in the United States.

George Storey,	William Wadsworth,
Francis Storey,	John Kelly,
Hercules O'Connor,	John Fletcher,
David Nanier,	Allen M'Cay,
William Waddle,	Thomas Robison,
John Maxwell,	Isaac Reighly.
James Darragh,	

*** *The above being intended for a public good, it is requested the Printers of newspapers will insert it throughout the United States.*

NEWSPAPERS.

To give facility to the conveyance of Newspapers agreeable to the law of the United States, the Post-master General proposes—

1st. THAT all newspapers to be conveyed by post, being marked, as usual, with the names of the persons to whom they are to be delivered, should, by the respective Printers, be formed into convenient packages; each package to be under cover (open at one end as the law directs) and addressed to the proper Post-Master, by whom its contents are to be delivered. That on such cover, the Printer mark distinctly, the number of newspapers contained within it, for Printers of newspapers and for Subscribers.

2d. For the accommodation of Subscribers living remote from Post-Offices, their newspapers may be formed into other covered packages, marked with the number of papers they respectively contain, and directed to be delivered at noted taverns, or other convenient *stands* on the post-roads.—Such packages being also addressed to the nearest Post-masters, short of the places of their final destination, shall be conveyed in the mail, and be by such Post-masters delivered to the mail carriers to be lodged as they pass at the *stands* here referred to. But as the Post-masters are responsible for the postages of all newspapers by them delivered, such subscribers must either pay the postages in advance, or make engagements to the satisfaction of the post-masters respectively for the payment thereof, monthly or quarterly, as they can agree.

3d. It is desirable that such news-papers as are to be conveyed in the mail should be dried—This will reduce their weight about one third; and at the same time secure their delivery in good order—news-papers put up damp from the press, often get injured in the carriage, their covers are worn off, and their directions rendered illegible.

4th. These modes of conveying news-papers are proposed as the most eligible which at present occur—If others more convenient should be devised, they will be readily adopted.

TIMOTHY PICKERING.

General Post-Office, Philadelphia, June 1, 1792.

For the GAZETTE of the UNITED STATES.

MR. FENNO,

A WRITER in a late Wilmington paper, in some strictures on the new proposed Constitution for the State of Delaware, reprobates the article which renders the Clergy incligible to seats in the Legislature—this he considers as a violation of equal rights, as degrading that order of men to the condition of slaves, and the offspring of slaves.

In answer to these remarks, a writer in the same paper observes—"If there exists a class of men among us who by the influence of their profession, or by any other influence, except that of talents and virtue, could gain seats in the Legislature, such class of men should be excluded. Is there no danger to be apprehended from eloquent and crafty Priests? Could not such command all the votes and all the influence of their congregations? The sword of religious discord, which has destroyed more than plague, pestilence and famine, has lost its edge in these states. We have seen in a public profession, Christian Ministers of different denominations walking arm in arm with a Rabbi of the Jews. But is there no danger of fomenting afresh religious dissentions, by exciting in the laity of different denominations, a contest for the carrying of their respective Priests? Or is there no danger that such contests would be excited?"

On which a correspondent remarks—That the reasoning contained in the above quotation, is subversive of every principle of right, justice and freedom. To point out, and stigmatize any class or profession of citizens, by disqualifying distinctions, is clearly an invasion of indefeasible rights; to deprive them of their rank in society, antecedent to any act by which they have incurred punishment, is unjust; and a community to hold a perpetual proscription over the heads of a particular body of men, is an outrage against liberty that every one possessing a particle of benevolence must revolt at.

But why talk of "eloquent and crafty Priests"—are there not eloquent and crafty Lawyers, Merchants, Physicians, Farmers and others?—"Cunning and crafty" are convertible terms, sometimes meaning one thing, and sometimes another. In Merchants, Lawyers, Farmers, &c. they signify address and sound reasoning—but applied to the Clergy, they always have a wicked meaning. An implacable spirit towards the Clergy, has been discovered in many recent publications—for what *good* reason does not appear. Certain it is that no description of persons have shewn themselves greater friends to liberty and the independence of the United States, than the Clergy. But there are some individuals *come in among us*, who are so tenacious of the rights of man, that they wish to deprive the people of the right of thinking and judging for themselves. These declaimers for the people, are for taking the people under their own guardianship—and to prevent the people from being imposed on by craft and cunning, they would deprive them of the right of electing those whom the people may suppose the best qualified to promote their interest.—It would be just as wise to prohibit the people from electing any man who wears a black coat, or a wig, as to exclude the Clergy from the Legislatures in this country; where the clerical profession boasts of no legal and exclusive privileges, and where it can never be made an engine of, unless by unjust proscriptions clergymen should be compelled to form combinations in their own defence. C.

FROM THE AMERICAN MUSEUM.

REFLECTIONS *on the* STATE *of the* UNION.

Concerning the manufactures of the United States.

(CONTINUED.)

IT is an obvious truth, that every thing is more valuable in proportion to the number and extent of its *uses*, or the purposes to which it can be advantageously applied. Flax, hemp, wool, silk, cotton, indigo, tobacco, hides, iron, wood, grain, and cattle, are valuable, where they are wanted merely as exports; but they manifestly acquire a new value, when wanted to employ, accommodate or nourish manufactures. In places from whence those articles cannot be exported, without a great expense of transportation, it is very desirable to give them this *second use*: but in situations too interior to be affected by the demand for exportation, and where of course they are not required for the purposes of external commerce, this new use must be created for them, or *they will not be produced*, and agriculture will consequently languish. This view of the subject suggests the indispensable necessity of manufactures to the prosperity of the interior and western country as before intimated. Nor will these ideas appear on examination, to be merely plausible conjectures. They are no less supported by the state of things, than by probability and reason. The towns of Washington, Pittsburgh, Bedford, & Huntingdon, in Pennsylvania, (the nearest of which is 150 miles from a sea-port, exhibit the strongest proofs, that manufactures are the best support of the interior landed interest, and are necessary at once to the accommodation and prosperity of the cultivators of the middle and western country. The following table contains an account of the population of those villages, which is not exagerated.

	Washington.	Pittsburg	Bedford.	Huntington.
Clock and watchmakers,	1	1		1
Silversmiths,	1			
Coopers,	1	2	1	
Skin-dressers & breeches makers,	1	1		
Tanners and curriers,	1	2	1	2
Tailors,	2		2	3
Cabinet makers,	2	4		4
Blacksmiths,	2	5	3	4
Shoemakers,	2	5	2	2
Hatters,	2	2	1	
Dyers,	1			2
Weavers,	2	2		
Reed makers,	1			2
Sadlers,	1	3	2	
Saddletree makers,	1			
Spinningwheel makers,	1			
Nailers,	1		1	
Maltsters and brewers,	1	1		
Potters,	1			
Tinners,	1	2		
Distillers,	3		1	
Wheelwrights,		3	1	2
Stocking weavers,		1		1
Gunsmiths,	3			
Ropemakers,		1		
Whitesmiths,		2		
Total of manufacturers,	32	37	15	23
Total families,	*	130	40	85

* The population of Washington is unknown but it is less than that of Pittsburgh.

It appears from this table, that in those county towns (or seats of justice) in the interior and western parts of Pennsylvania, the necessity for manufactures has occasioned a little congregation of artizans, in the proportion of twenty-seven parts in one hundred, of the whole village in the smallest instance, and in the proportion of thirty-seven parts in one hundred, in the largest. The town of Washington, which is the most remote, and is beyond the Ohio, has been created since the late war. Its distance is about 300 miles west of Philadelphia. The variety of its manufactures is striking, and it may be safely affirmed, that at the seats of justice, in the counties of Delaware, Bucks, Chester and Montgomery, which are nearest to Philadelphia, as great a number of manufacturers, in proportion to their respective population, does not exist, though the family manufactures are more considerable in these, and though they have numerous tanneries, iron works, powder mills, paper mills, blacksmiths, hatters, shoemakers, weavers, and other valuable workmen, in their villages and scattered throughout their populous townships. This, however, is the case, in some degree, likewise in the townships of the western scene above described.

In the midland counties of Pennsylvania, manufactures have resulted from *a flourishing agriculture*, and, immediately on their birth, have contributed to the prosperity of the cultivators. The borough of Lancaster, which is the largest inland town in the United States, is sixty-six miles from a seaport, and ten from any practised boat navigation. The number of families was in 1786, about 700, of whom 234 were manufacturers. The following is the list of them. Fourteen hatters, thirty-six shoemakers, four tanners, seventeen saddlers, twenty-five tailors, twenty-five weavers of woolen, linen, and cottoncloth, three stocking weavers, twenty-five white and black smiths, six wheelwrights, eleven coopers, four clock and watch makers, six tobacco and snuff manufacturers, four dyers, seven gunsmiths, five ropemakers, four tinners, two brass founders, three skin dressers, one brush maker, seven turners, seven nail makers, five silversmiths, three potters, three brewers, three coppersmiths, and two printers in English and German. There were in 1786, also within thirty-nine miles of the town, seventeen furnaces, forges, rolling mills and slitting mills, and within ten miles of it eighteen corn mills, sixteen saw mills, one fulling mill, four oil mills, five hemp mills, two boreing and grinding mills for gun barrels, and eight tanneries. The increase since 1786, must have been very considerable; for the attention of the United States has been very much turned to manufactures since the year 1787. It may be safely affirmed, that the counties of Lancaster (in which the borough is) York and Berks are the most vigorous in Pennsylvania, perhaps in the union, and that there are none in the state in which there are more manufactures, is beyond all question. They are all fifty miles or more from the nearest seaport.

Information through several channels, affords the greatest reason to believe, that the interior of Frederick and Elizabeth towns in Maryland, Stanton in Virginia, Lexington in Kentuckey, and other towns in the southern states, would prove on examination, similar to those of Pennsylvania, and that the improvements in necessary manufactures are as visible and as rapid, as those in agriculture*.

The reflections arising from these facts are highly satisfactory, and as they open new and extended views of the resources and capacities of the United States, they must increase the prevalent disposition of the people to improve the interior economy of our country. It is devoutly hoped that they may also contribute to remove the apprehensions of our southern and western fellow citizens, in regard to unjust sacrifices of their interests to those of their brethren in other quarters, and that they may lead to such further examinations as will finally evince those direct and indirect benefits from American manufactures, which are sincerely believed to pervade *the whole union*.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

NOTE.

The following account of the size and of the manufactures of Winchester, in Virginia, is furnished by a person lately a resident in that place. It appears to exceed the towns of Pennsylvania in the proportion of manufacturers.

There are about two hundred houses in Winchester. Provisions and wood are low.

There are four or five tan yards. The demand for leather is so great, that it is generally sold unfit for use.

One rope yard carried on extensively.

One or two coachmakers. Few carriages are used, the country being stony and hilly.

The bakers and distillers brew now and then.

There are three or four distilleries in town. In the neighbourhood there are many.

There are also several oil mills in the neighbourhood. The price of flexseed is 2s. and 2s6 per bushel, Virginia money.

Grist mills are numerous in the neighbourhood; and teams are constantly employed in the transportation of flour to Alexandria: distante eighty miles: carriage 1¼ dollar per barrel.

One coppersmith, who carries on his business very extensively.

Three tin plate workers.

Eight or ten hatters. Wool hats, of Winchester make, are in much repute, and are vended in large quantities. Price eleven dollars per dozen. Single hat, one dollar.

☞ Note. Wool is one third of a dollar per lb. and *is often ordered up from Philadelphia by the Winchester hatters.*

Twelve or fifteen saddlers.

☞ Note. This manufacture, as well as the hatting, is in a *flourishing condition*, and carried on *very extensively.*

Five or six blacksmiths—one employed in plating saddle trees.

Three or four wheelwrights.

Eight or ten tailors.

Eight or nine shoemakers.

Four or five weavers. Two spinning wheel makers.

Three or four saddle tree makers.

EXTRACT.

GRATITUDE is the growth of a worthy and fitly attempered mind, and always takes root in a well disposed heart. One who is inspired with religious gratitude is indeed satisfied with all the dispensations of heaven; but receives with peculiar sensibility every favour, and looks upon it as a new demand upon him for some suitable returns. The regularity, the pleasure, the cheerfulness, the grateful emotions and affections of a rectified heart, are a counterpart to the beauties of creation, and of the wise and beneficent administrations of the universal Governor. To be excited to thankfulness and obedience by the propriety, beauty, and beneficence of God's works, is the characteristic of a truly great and pious mind, and as highly embellishes the man, as blossoms, fruits and verdure beautify the seasons.

CONGRESS.

PHILADELPHIA.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

THURSDAY, APRIL 12, 1792.

MILITIA BILL.

The section empowering the President of the United States to call out the Militia, added as an amendment to the bill by the Senate, under consideration.

MR. MERCER opposed the section. He considered the subject too important to receive a hasty decision; and as the session is so near its close, and no immediate necessity exists to make the provision, he hoped it would be postponed to the next session.

Mr. Steele objected to the section—he considered it as having an inauspicious aspect—that it was an insult to the majesty of the people to hold out the idea that it may be necessary to execute the laws at the point of the bayonet. He moved as an amendment, "that nothing in this act shall be construed to empower the President to march the militia of one state into another." He said he had no doubt that there were in every state a sufficient number of persons well informed, and attached to government, to quell any insurrection, and to restore good order.

Mr. Benson supported the section—he observed that the question must be met some time or other—and he conceived that it would be a perfect nullity to pass a militia law without the provision contemplated by the amendment—for, he asked, to what purpose is it to constitute a militia, if they are not to be made any use of to support the laws. According to a doctrine which was avowed in the House yesterday, the institution of a militia is to enable the individual states to oppose the encroachments which may be made on them by the general government! This he conceived was an entire new doctrine, such a doctrine as was never before heard of. What sort of government must that be, which is authorized to pass laws, and at the same time has no power to carry those laws into execution? He said that such a discretionary power was lodged in the supreme executive of the several states, and for exactly the same purposes specified in the amendment; and he had never heard it objected to before. Gentlemen contend that this power is proper, as it respects the several states, but highly improper as it respects the government of the United States. What sort of a situation said he, does this place this government in?

Mr. Williamson objected to the amendment, as imperfect in its construction, and as containing some dangerous principles.

Mr. Livermore also opposed the amendment.

Mr. Gerry opposed the amendment, as vesting a dangerous power in the supreme executive; that circumstances did not render the delegation necessary. The people of the several states appear disposed to submit to the laws, and such an exigency ought not to be anticipated.

Mr. Murray said he had voted in the affirmative on the amendment which had just been annexed to the amendment from the Senate, because it limitted the duration of a power which struck his mind as rather large and undefined as to its objects. He should now vote against the whole as amended; and he was at liberty so to do, inasmuch as he had voted for the amendment, because he wished, if the gift of such power was to be made, to circumscribe at least its duration. He professed himself a friend to energetic government, but wished to communicate such energy through well defined channels, and to see it directed towards constitutional objects. He would go as far as most men in enforcing the laws of the union—in providing for the calling out of the strength of the community to preserve peace and repel force—but he could not accede to the idea contained in the provision of that section, which was, that the time, the cause, and the place in which the militia were to be called out, should be all left to the discretion of one man. The theory of the government warranted no such dereliction of power in this House, nor its delegation to another. He imagined that as the constitution had contemplated the organizing of the militia separately from the provision for calling them into actual service, it would be most proper to separate these different objects in legislation. He therefore hoped the amendment, as amended, would be negatived, and that a committee would be appointed immediately to bring in a bill to accomplish its objects with proper modifications. To create and organize a militia, was one thing—to provide for calling it forth to execute the laws of the union, suppress insurrections, and repel invasions, was another and separate object. These things were as separate in their natures, as they were diversified by relative inferiority and magnitude of objects. The ingenuity with which a weapon is formed, bears no comparison with the principles and wisdom under which its use and direction are to be applied. Of all the offices of politics, the most irksome and delicate is that by which a legislature directs the military force of the community to its own conservation, as it presupposes situations in which resistance to the government itself is contemplated. Hence we see a jealousy even in England of the use of the sword, when drawn against any prrt of the community. It was surely the duty of Congress to define with as much accuracy as possible those situations which are to justify the execution in its interposition of a military force. The bill he had in view, he hoped, would attempt to mark with precision the objects the constitution looked towards, under the words "execute the laws of the union, and suppress insurrections." What was the occasion to warrant force of that species, was the first object—who was to judge of its existence, was another—the space or district to which the daught should be or not be confined, was another—and the duration of the service, another. Among these considerations, it could not be forgotten that the civil arm was ever to be united, if not commanding; and how far the marshals and judges of the courts of the union ought not to have a power on this subject, deserved more time than the House seemed inclined at present to give this bill. He would take the occasion to declare he had no jealousy as to abuses of power—but this government is to be administered according to written law, applying to defined objects and situations. It was a government of definition, and not of trust and discretion. After the objects are well described upon which the military force is to act, the evidence of the occasion settled, and the sphere and duration limited, he would heartily support the most energetic mode in which the object should be reached, and the ocasion obeyed—he therefore hoped the amendment would be negatived, and leave given for a committee to bring in a separate bill.

PARIS, April 15.

BY letters from Hamburg and Stockholm, we learn, that the King of Sweden died of his wound on the 29th of March. The Prince Royal has been proclaimed King—During the minority,, the kingdom will be governed by the Duke of Sudermania in the capacity of Regent.

APRIL 6.

M. Duranthon (an eminent lawyer of Bourdeaux) was appointed Minister of Justice on the 13th instant.

Letter of M. Gouvion, to the President of the National Assembly.*

PARIS, 14 April, 1792.

Mr. PRESIDENT,

I have the honor to enclose my resignation to the office of Deputy to the National Assembly. Were I called upon to express my motives, I should say, that it would be too painful to me to live any longer in a city, where some magistrates of the people, rejoicing in the triumph of the murderers of my brother and his fellow-soldiers, have humbled the National Guards, who were stepped forward to the execution of the law. Let me be placed with true friends to the constitution, and then it will be seen who defend it best, we, or the factious.

I am, &c.

GOUVION.

* This gentleman was Colonel in the army of the United States during the late war.

The following letter is said to have been writen by fifty Bretons, on their arrival at Coblentz, to M. D'Artois:

SIR,

"The Bretons have the honor to pay their respects to you; they ask for bread, arms, and the road to Paris."

To which M. D'Artois answered.

"I shall have, gentlemen, the happiness of dividing my own bread with you, of offering you my own sword (If I have no other weapon) and of marching at your head."

The news of the death of the King of Sweden is confirmed in the most positive manner. This intelligence has influenced public credit, for no sooner did it reach Hamburg, but it produced a rise of the exchange with France. It is to be presumed that Sweden, in the embarrassments of a minority will not attempt to join the leagues of princes to which Gustavus was so much attached, and that this event will slacken the ardor of the Cruzaders against the liberties of France.

Exchange at Paris on the 16th of April:

For 100 livres hard money, 156 livres in assignats, a louis d'or costs 40 livres 4 sols in assignats.

The above are extracted from the Gazette Universelle and Journal de Paris.

It is said that conspiracies have, since the death of Prince Potemkin, been forming in Russia, and that the empire is threatened with a revolution.

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY, March 28.

In the opening of this morning's siting, information was received that, in the department de Conral, fresh riots have broke out, infinitely more terrible than those which had some time ago been happily quelled. The chateaux are in a blaze; and the property of individuals is a prey to the mob. The inhabitants, struck with terror, demand the most speedy succours.

Referred to the committee of twelve. Ordered—"That the thanks of the nation be voted to the Governor of Jamaica, to the British government, to the American Congress, and to the State of Pennsylvania, for the succours granted to the colony of St. Domingo."

LONDON, April 5.

Yesterday a messenger came express from Paris to the French Minister; it is said, that he brings information that the National Assembly, from the answer of Prince KAUNITZ, had judged it the most prudent and effectual means of securing permanency to the constitution to declare war against the King of Hungary, whom they consider as only tampering to watch the most favorable opportunity of overturning the objects of the French Revolution.

A messenger has been dispatched by our government to Earl Gower at Paris, to direct him to explain, and, if possible, conciliate the transaction in the East-Indies.

APRIL 9.

Gustavus the Third, King of Sweden, was born in 1746, and succeeded his father in 1780. He possessed abilities greatly superior to those of his predecessor, and had much more ambition; his understanding had been cultivated, he had an insinuating address, and a graceful and commanding elocution. He was at Paris when his father died, and soon after his arrival at Stockholm, swore to preserve the constitution as established in 1772, and not to introduce absolute sovereignty. He did every thing to gain the affections of the Nobles and the People. He gave public audiences three times a week, and to have received an injury was certain of procuring an introduction; he listened to the meanest of his subjects with affability, and entered into the minutest details that concerned them, by which means he made himself adored. But at the same time he was fomenting the differences between the States, and, by his emissaries, sowing discontent among the people, until finding the business ripe, he in one hour made the whole Senate prisoners, totally overturned the mode of government, rendering himself in fact, tho not in appearance, one of the most absolute Monarchs in Europe.

His death must give great joy to the friends of French liberty. The Swedish monarchs had long received pensions from France—and Gustavus of Holstein was an enthusiast for the old government.

The King of Sweden married Sophia Magdalena in 1776, Princess Royal of Denmark, by whom he had issue Gustavus Adolphus, born Nov. 1, 1778.

The assassin of the King of Sweden had been doomed by his majesty to a long and tyrannical imprisonment, for having thwarted his ambition in the late revolution and the overthrow of the nobles.

The conspiracy was discovered to have been formed against more lives than that of the King, but mentions only the Duke de Sudermania as having been upon the list of proscribed Nobility.

When the packet that carried Dr. Willis to Portugal entered the Tagus they were met by the royal barge with 120 oars, attended by two cutters, one of which, enquired "If the great physician was on board;" which being answered in the affirmative, the other cutter drew near the packet, and the prince and princess of Brazil appearing on the quarter-deck, the Doctor was formally announced by the Captain; but declining to go on shore in state, was conducted to the Duke of Northumberland's hotel, where he was met by Monsieur Pinto, the late ambassador to our court, and several other distinguished personages.

The Syren, Captain Manly; the Andromeda, Capt. Salisbury; and the Hyena, Capt Kinnier, all at Plymouth, are ordered instantly to the West-Indies. The discussions respecting the slave trade will, no doubt, find their way to our colonies in the speediest manner—to prevent any disturbances which may be produced by an improper use of these discussions, is probably the reason for this sudden increase of our naval force in that quarter.

Saturday evening the remains of the late Earl of Bute arrived at Glasgow from London, in a hearse drawn by six horses, with several mourning coaches following, and lay in state that night in the Black Bull Inn there. The Coffin was covered with red velvet, on the sides of which were five large coronets, and two stars.

Yesterday Captain John Kimber, of the ship Recovery, belonging to Bristol, was brought before Sir Samson Wright, from the city of Bristol and committed to take his trial for the murder of one or more Negro women, whom he was transporting as slaves from Calabar, in Africa, to the West-Indies.

The husband of a vocal heroine is said to have procured a cornetcy of dragoons through superior interest, on condition that he leaves his *bagagé* behind him when he goes upon service.

CANADA.

The military force at present in Canada consists of a detachment of artillery, the royal fusileers, commanded by his Royal Highness Prince Edward, the 4th, 5th, 20th, 24th, 26th, and 65th regiments of foot, and Col. Simcoe's new-raised corps.

DR. PRIESTLEY'S CAUSE.

In about nine hours after the beginning of the trial, the jury returned their verdict for 2502l. 18s. being 1619l. 13s. 9d. less than Dr. Priestley's claim, which was 4122l. 11s. 9d.

A SCRAP ON KINGS.

Kings surely 'stand on slippery places'

The prices current of monarchs, in Europe, has lately suffered a rapid fall. England's light—France's insignificant——The Empire's poisoned—Sweden's assassinated—Portugal's crazy——Russia's superanuated——Denmark's weak—Prussia's mad—but Poland's happy.

CHARLESTON, May 1.

At a meeting of the citizens, at Williams's coffee-house, on Friday evening, Gen. Moultrie in the chair.

Reſolved, That the eſtabliſhment of a fund for the purpoſe of purchaſing or taking up judgments, bonds, or other evidences of debts, owing by the inhabitants of this ſtate, and thereupon extending the time of payment to debtors, on their giving ſufficient ſecurity for diſcharging the ſame, would be highly beneficial both to debtors and creditors, and to the community at large.

Reſolved, That Meſſrs. John Julius Pringle, David Ramſay, Thomas Froſt, John Edwards, Adam Tunno, D. De Sauſſure, D. Jennings, N. Ruſſel, and John Lloyd, ſen. be a committee to prepare and report a plan of an inſtitution conformable to the foregoing reſolve:—And that when they have agreed to a plan they publiſh the ſame, and lay it before the citizens, at a meeting to be convened within three days thereafter by public advertiſement, for their conſideration.

WINCHESTER, May 28.

Our laſt accounts from the territory of the United States ſouth of the Ohio, are to the 12th inſt.—they ſtate that frequent depredations are ſtill committed by the Indians in that quarter, but that ſome of them have paid for the roaſt, 4 having been killed lately by a party of militia.—That the boundary line, agreed upon in the treaty which took place laſt ſummer, between the United States and the Cherokees, is now running—and that when this neceſſary buſineſs is accompliſhed, every exertion will be uſed by Governor Blount to protect the frontiers from any depredations a banditti of outcaſts may meditate.

DANBURY, May 28.

Wedneſday laſt, was expoſed for ſale in this town, the four quarters of a calf, killed by Mr. Amos Burritt, butcher at Newtown, which weighed as follows:

Four quarters,	122 3-4
Caul,	5 3-4
Skin,	17
Total,	145 1-2

The calf was 5 weeks and 5 days old, raiſed by Mr. Nitam Curtis, of Newtown.

BALTIMORE, June 5.

By the Brigantine Greyhound, Captain Elias Porter, who arrived here in *thirteen* days from Cape-Francois, we are informed, that the ſituation of affairs, reſpecting the diſturbances in Hiſpaniola, wore every day a more melancholy aſpect—that all hopes of peace being reſtored, were relinquiſhed—that the colony was, beyond a doubt, irretrievably loſt—that, till latterly, ſome expectations were entertained of the arrival of more troops from France, but then every proſpect of that nature had cloſed in deſpair—that attacks were made, almoſt every night, on the out-ports contiguous to the Cape—that the military force was ſo enfeebled, that a general maſſacre was apprehended——that the whites were emigrating daily, and it was thought that, in the courſe of a few months, not one would be found remaining on the French part of the Iſland—that it was confidently believed, that ſome celebrated characters (among whom is ſuppoſed to be the well known Count d'E——, who had, a little before, arrived in a clandeſtine manner from France) were the chief actors among the revolted mulattoes—that the Colonial Aſſembly was in a ſtate of the moſt ruinous anarchy, the members having, on the day before Captain Porter ſailed, carried their differences on political opinions ſo far, that they actually drew their ſwords on each other, and the houſe would have been drenched in blood, had not the interpoſition of ſome leſs turbulent ſpirits ſubſided the dreadful ferment.

Extract of a letter from Bordeaux, dated March 23, 1792, to a gentleman in this town, received yeſterday.

"What paſſes within our own country is more intereſting than the affairs abroad. The King puſhed impatriotiſm ſo far as to diſmiſs the only two patriotic Miniſters he had near him, Narbonne and Cahier de Gerville. The National Aſſembly has arreſted de Leſſart, whoſe manœuvres have been for a long time obnoxious; it has ſeized upon his papers, and ſent him to Orleans, in order to be tried by the High National Court. It is ſaid even that the other Miniſters are arreſted: That the people of Paris demand loudly the head of the Queen. It is added, that ſhe has been accuſed, on Monday laſt, by Mr. Condorcet—They ſay—they ſay, in fine, they ſay things which are almoſt all incredible, and which, without doubt, could not have been ſpoken ſome years ago—but many things are ſaid which perhaps do not exiſt, and which I will inform you of only when confirmed.

"The army of the line had a deficiency of fifty, two thouſand men.—Well, my friend, upon a ſimple invitation from the National Aſſembly, in one day, at the ſame hour, without any other words but—*the country is in danger*—four hundred thouſand citizens have voluntarily inliſted!—Many of thoſe new ſoldiers have been ſeen to ride poſt in order to get more quickly to their colours. Mention me any other country in which ſoldiers rode poſt to join their corps!—This, however, is the fact.—So I can aſſure you, my dear friend, that the good cauſe will be triumphant, and that probably, before long, twenty enſlaved nations will be reſtored to liberty, and will ſing in chorus the celebrated tune of the French Revolution—CA IRA."

HARTFORD, June 4.

Laſt Friday the honorable General Aſſembly of this ſtate, ended the buſineſs of the Spring ſeſſion.

It ought in juſtice to be obſerved that the buſineſs of the ſeſſion was conducted with the utmoſt candor, harmony and liberality. Nothing of party ſpirit, private animoſity or perſonal abuſe, was introduced in any of the debates. The tendency of the public acts, is to promote and encourage the agriculture, manufactures, commerce, and literature of this ſtate, to open a field for the exertion of enterpriſe and induſtry, and to communicate to every claſs of people the full enjoyment of their rights as men and citizens. Notwithſtanding many liberal grants and appropriations were made, ſuch was the favorable ſituation of our finances, that it was finally determined not to be neceſſary at this ſeſſion, to lay any further tax on the inhabitants of this ſtate.

EXTRACT FROM THE RIGHTS OF MAN.

Part the ſecond---*By* THOMAS PAINE.

Combining PRINCIPLE *and* PRACTICE.

"IT is the nature of compaſſion to aſſociate with misfortune. In taking up this ſubject I ſeek no recompence—I fear no conſequence. Fortified with that proud integrity, that diſdains to triumph or to yield, I will advocate the Rights of man.

"It is to my advantage that I have ſerved an apprenticeſhip, to life. I know the value of moral inſtruction, and I have ſeen the danger of the contrary.

At an early period, little more than ſixteen years of age, raw and adventurous, and heated with the falſe heroiſm of a maſter* who had ſerved in a man of war, I began the carver of my own fortune, and entered on board the Terrible, Privateer, Capt. Death. From this adventure I was happily prevented by the affectionate and moral remonſtrance of a good father, who, from his own habits of life, being of the Quaker profeſſion, muſt begin to look upon me as loſt. But the impreſſion, much as it effected at the time, began to wear away, and I entered afterwards in the King of Pruſſia Privateer, Capt. Mendez, and went with her to ſea. Yet, from ſuch a beginning, and with all the inconvenience of early life againſt me, I am proud to ſay, that with a perſeverance undiſmayed by difficulties, a diſintereſtedneſs that compelled reſpect, I have not only contributed to raiſe a new empire in the world, founded on a new ſyſtem of government, but I have arrived at an eminence in political literature, the moſt difficult of lines to ſucceed and excel in, which ariſtocracy, with all its aids, has not been able to reach or to rival.

"Knowing my own heart, and feeling myſelf as I now do, ſuperior to all the ſkirmiſh of party, the inveteracy of intereſted or miſtaken opponents, I anſwer not to falſehood or abuſe, but proceed to the defects of the Engliſh government.†"

* *Rev. William Knowles, maſter of the grammar ſchool of Thetford, in Norfolk.*

† *Politics and ſelf-intereſt have been ſo uniformly connected, that the world, from being ſo often deceived, has a right to be ſuſpicious of public characters: but with regard to myſelf, I am perfectly eaſy on this head. I did not, at my firſt ſetting out in public life, nearly ſeventeen years ago, turn my thoughts to ſubjects of government from motives of intereſt; and my conduct from that moment to this, proves the fact. I ſaw an opportunity, in which I thought I could do ſome good, and I followed exactly what my heart dictated. I neither read books, nor ſtudied other people's opinions. I thought for myſelf. The caſe was this:*

During the ſuſpenſion of the old governments in America, both prior to, and at the breaking out of hoſtilities, I was ſtruck with the order and decorum with which every thing was conducted: and impreſſed with the idea, that a little more than what ſociety naturally performed, was all the government that was neceſſary; and that monarchy and ariſtocracy were frauds and impoſitions upon mankind. On theſe principles I publiſhed the pamphlet Common Senſe. *The ſucceſs it met with was beyond any thing ſince the invention of printing. I gave the copy right up to every State in the union, and the demand ran to not leſs than one hundred thouſand copies. I continued the ſubject in the ſame manner, under the title of the* Crisis, *till the complete eſtabliſhment of the revolution.*

After the declaration of independence, Congreſs unanimouſly and unknown to me, appointed me Secretary in the foreign department. This was agreeable to me, becauſe it gave me the opportunity of ſeeing into the abilities of foreign courts, and their manner of doing buſineſs. But a miſunderſtanding ariſing between Congreſs and me, reſpecting one of their commiſſioners, then in Europe, Mr. Silas Deane, I reſigned the office, and declined, at the ſame time, the pecuniary offers made me by the miniſters of France and Spain, M. Gerard and Don Juan Miralles.

I had by this time ſo completely gained the ear and confidence of America, and my own independence was become ſo viſible as to give me a range in political writing, beyond, perhaps, what any man ever poſſeſſed in any country; and what is more extraordinary, I held it undiminiſhed to the end of the war, and enjoy it in the ſame manner to the preſent moment. As my object was not myſelf, I ſet out with the determination, and happily with the diſpoſition, of not being moved by praiſe or cenſure, friendſhip or calumny, nor of being drawn from my purpoſe by any perſonal altercation; and the man who cannot do this, is not fit for a public character.

FROM THE CONNECTICUT COURANT.

A PROMPTER.

Rags! Rags!

HOW the *beſt* things grow out of the *worſt*!—Even the bible is made out of rags! And yet people will not ſave their rags! Authors, printers, arts, ſciences, and records all depend on rags for ſupport, and yet rags are thrown away. *Great* people, that is people *really great*, ſave rags. Why? becauſe though ſaving rags is a very *little thing*, yet it is a little thing that has *great* effects. Poor people, who are really poor, that is, people who are not *poor* and *proud*, ſave rags. Why? becauſe *every little helps*. A few pounds of rags bring a few pence, and pence feed hungry children. But middling people, who are above want and below affluence, will not ſave rags. Then let them put the buſineſs into the hands of little folks; *children* and *maids*. Tell Molly and Betty to keep a rag bag in a handy place—give them all the pence that their rags will produce. Their minds are not above the buſineſs—they will think of it—they will buy a cap or a hat with a year's collection of rags; and the rags will make a bible or a law book—There is a bible and a cap clear gain! Twenty thouſand families in Connecticut will ſave twenty thouſand bibles and caps! A great ſaving this for *one* year and *one* ſtate.

P. S. Tell Molly and Betty, that the paper-makers do not mean to get away their diſh-clouts—after their rags are become unfit for diſh-clouts and houſe cloths, they are juſt as good for paper-makers as ever.

Philadelphia, June 9.

On Tueſday laſt the PRESIDENT of the United States, and his Lady, attended by the Secretary of State, and the Secretary of the Treaſury and his Lady, viſited Mr. *Pearce's* Cotton Manufactory. The Preſident attentively viewed the Machinery, &c. and ſaw the buſineſs performed in its different branches—which received his warmeſt approbation.

The State-Houſe garden, on Monday laſt, witneſſed a ſcene of great buſtle and confuſion. To judge from the croud, and the impatience of the people to reach the windows, a ſtranger to the cauſe would have ſuppoſed they were preſſing in to give their votes in a conteſted election for Chief Magiſtrate: But not ſo—Subſcriptions were receiving for the Lancaſter turnpike road. From 11 in the morning, till near 12 at night, the ſubſcription remained open, and when cloſed, 2276 ſhares were found ſubſcribed. Each ſubſcriber advanced thirty dollars on his ſhare, this multiplied by the number of ſhares, makes the ſum of 68280 dollars, ſubſcribed and paid in about 12 hours. This ſhews no ſcarcity of caſh. Six hundred is the number of ſhares limited by law; a lottery was therefore inſtituted to reduce the ſubſcriptions to the legal number: the thirty dollars returned to thoſe who are excluded by that lottery. *Gen. Ad.*

A gentleman lately from the interior parts of the ſtate of Pennſylvania, informs that the country in general bears the moſt promiſing appearance of a plentiful harveſt. The rye, eſpecially between Lebanon and Lancaſter, is an inſtance of extraordinary growth: its height is ſo great as to give the oldeſt apple orchards the appearance of a low ſhrubbery, by entirely concealing the trunk and lower branches of the talleſt trees. Some ſtalks of thoſe rye fields actually meaſured ſeven feet nine inches.

Extract of a letter from Mr. Maury, Conſul for the United States at Liverpool, to the Secretary of State, dated April 9, 1792.

"It is peculiarly incumbent on all Maſters of American veſſels coming hither, to uſe every practicable precaution to be in order.

"The brig Sukey, William Barker, maſter, from South-Carolina, is under difficulties, and the caſe appears a ſingularly hard one. Previous to leaving America, the maſter had thoſe of his crew not natives ſworn before a magiſtrate, whoſe qualification was authenticated by the Britiſh Conſul. Theſe men, on being examined here on oath, and their declarations not according with thoſe they had made in America, the veſſel is ſtopped, and tho' I hope ſhe will ſtill be either admitted to entry or releaſed, yet the delay and other inconveniencies will be very great. The matter is now before the Lords of the Treaſury.—I ſubmit with deference the propriety of making this tranſaction public, that it may produce more caution."

A loan was neceſſary to carry into effect the meaſures planned by the legiſlature of the United States for the protection of the frontiers; the *legiſlature* accordingly directed this loan to be made—the Bank of the United States have loaned the ſum wanted, at an intereſt of *five per cent. per annum*, this is called plundering the people!

It ſeems that if the government wants money it muſt borrow it, *without* intereſt—or wait till the taxes are collected—what apity they had not applied to the diſ-*intereſted* fault-finders!

In *Neckar*, we ſee a penetrating philoſophical mind duped by the advocates of religious ſuperſtition and impoſture. The clergy found him too great a man not to be drawn over to their ſide, and therefore accompliſhed their object in the ſame manner as they formerly did with *Boyle, Locke, Newton, Addiſon*, &c. in England. A Layman advocating ſuperſtition is always a choice morſel for the clergy. *See National Gazette of Monday laſt.*

A correſpondent obſerves on the above, that the men who are there repreſented as the dupes of ſuperſtition and impoſture, were among the moſt diſtinguiſhed benefactors of mankind that ever lived, and principally on account of their being men of religion and virtue. The religious and moral character and ſentiments of theſe celebrated philoſophers have been a "morſel" to infidels that they could never digeſt—But it is to be lamented that it was reſerved for this *enlightened age* to produce an aſſaſſin of their fame, as men of common ſenſe, or common honeſty.

"The abuſers of government pretend that they are only exerciſing a right given them by the conſtitution, for the purpoſe of preventing abuſes, but how unreaſonable is it thus to take the advantage and under the cloke of duty to commit error. May we not believe in charity to our own countrymen, that they make but a ſmall number of this claſs, and that a majority of them are perſons from other countries who having lately eſcaped from bondage, know not how to enjoy liberty."

Married, at New-York, the 31ſt ult. Col SENF, of South-Carolina (a young gentleman who ſerved in the American army in the late war with much reputation) to Miſs VAN BERCKEL, of this city, daughter of his Excellency Mr. Van Berckel, late Miniſter of the United Netherlands to the United States of America.

Died, at Fredericksburg, Virginia, Mrs. CATHARINE WIATT, the amiable conſort of William Wiatt, Eſq. of that town, aged 36 years.

PRICE OF STOCKS.

6 per Cents,	92/3
3 per Cents,	13/2
Deferred,	11/9
Indents,	13/
Final Settlements,	18/6
Half ſhares Bank U. S.	70 75 per cent. prem.
Shares Bank North-America,	17 ditto.

SHIP NEWS.

ARRIVALS *at the* PORT *of* PHILADELPHIA.

Snow Concord,	Markoe,	Cape-Francois
Brig Chance,	Wilſon,	Glaſgow
Kitty,	Moore,	do.
Gayoſo,	James,	Cape-Francois
Sloop Juno,	Norton,	Boſton

Portland (Diſtrict of Maine) May 28. Capt. Hart, in the ſchooner Seaflower, arrived here on Tueſday laſt, from Port-au-Prince, after a paſſage of 18 days. When Capt. Hart came away, things were in the utmoſt confuſion. All confidence between man and man ſeemed to be deſtroyed. The men of property, honor and honeſty, had chiefly left the iſland; and there remained a ſet of harpies who preyed upon the ſubſtance of unwary ſtrangers.

Capt. Harding arrived here laſt week from St. Euſtatia. He ſaw there on the 9th inſt. Captain Sylvanus Croſby, in the ſloop Betſey, of Rocheſter. He had been on a whaling cruiſe, and had on board 110 barrels of oil.

Capt. Jones, in the brig Betſy, arrived here yeſterday, after a paſſage of 48 days from Liverpool. He left there Capt. Traſk, in the brig Induſtry, from Kennebeck; brig Hannah, Capt. Springer, belonging alſo to Kennebeck, bound to N. York, and would ſail in a few days. Capt. Savage, in a ſhip from Wiſcaſſet, left Liverpool the 8th April. The ſchooner Columbia, Capt. Young, left that place the 6th April, was to touch at Whitehaven, and was thence bound to Boſton. The brig Induſtry, Capt. Rob, of Boſton, and Capt. Young, of Philadelphia, ſailed in company with Capt. Jones. Capt. Edwards, in a brig from Portſmouth, was to ſail in a few days. Arrived at Liverpool, on the 7th of April, Capt. Edes, in a ſhip from Saco, after a paſſage of twelve weeks from North-Carolina.

Peterſburg, V. May 31. The Grand Duke, Capt. Pollock, arrived in James River, has brought an account of the death of the King of Sweden, who is ſaid to have been aſſaſſinated at a maſquerade, by one of his Nobles.—The ſame veſſel alſo brings intelligence of the Parliament of England having aboliſhed the Slave-Trade.

Boſton, May 31. Arrived, brig Galen, Captain Holland, from London, 52 days. The Rev. Mr. Brown, lady and family, came paſſengers.

Arrived, brig Mermaid, Capt. Grinnel, from Madeira. In lat. 40. long. 70. ſpoke the brig Mercury, Capt. Stevens, from Briſtol for New-York, out 75 days, in great want of proviſions, which were liberally ſupplied by *Patrick Jeffrey*, Eſq. of this town, from on board the Mermaid. Theſe ſupplies conſiſted not only of neceſſaries, but delicacies.

☞ *Subſcribers for this Gazette in Trenton, are requeſted to pay arrearages to the preſent Poſtmaſter, Major* GORDON.

Thoſe perſons who decline taking the Paper, will pleaſe to pay the Poſtage on the Letters which inform the Editor of their determination.

JUST PUBLISHED,
AND TO BE SOLD (PRICE 10*ſ*.)
By HAZARD and ADDOMS,
At the corner of Third & Cheſnut Streets,
THE
HISTORY
OF
New-Hampſhire,
VOL. III.

Containing a geographical deſcription of the State—with ſketches of its natural hiſtory, productions, improvements, and preſent ſtate of ſociety and manners, laws and government.

By JEREMY BELKNAP, *A. M.*

☞ This volume compleats the hiſtory, and is peculiarly intereſting.——Subſcribers are deſired to call for their books.

RUN AWAY from the ſubſcriber, living in Kent County, and State of Maryland, on Sunday the 29th May laſt, a NEGRO MAN, named HARK; about 40 years of age, about five feet nine inches high, has a ſcar over one of his eye-brows, and when talking, hangs his head on one ſide, and looks up—had on and took with him the following cloaths, viz. a fear ought coat, a black and white kerſey coat, cut round, a white kerſey jacket and breeches, two pair of yarn ſtockings, the one pair lately footed, and the other not, two oznaburgh ſhirts, each pieced on one ſide, two pair of tow-linen trowſers, or a pair patched with new tow-linen down the fore parts, and an old felt hat.

Whoever takes up ſaid Negro, if out of this State, and ſecures him in gaol, ſhall receive FOURTEEN DOLLARS reward—and if taken within this State, and ſecured as afore ſaid, ſhall receive EIGHT DOLLARS reward; and if brought home, reaſonable expences will be paid by

PEREGRINE LETHRBURY.

Cheſter-Town, June 4, 1791. (ep 8w)

ELEGY ON PARTING.

I GO, my Love, and till we meet again,
Let hope and conſtancy the time beguile;
Again to meet, that proſpect ſhall reſtrain
The tears that ſtart thro' my diſſembled ſmile.

Farewell! but there is finiſh'd all my boaſt,
That tender accent falters on my tongue;
And I muſt weep for that dear object loſt,
On which I gaz'd ſo fondly and ſo long.

O ſtop, and turn, for I have much to ſay;
One word, one look, I cannot leave thee ſo!
Ah me, ſhe takes a diſtant diff'rent way,
And I, unheard, unanſwered, vent my woe.

From her ſoft voice no more I catch the ſound,
No more her beauties grace my happy ſide;
I call, I ſearch in vain, no more is found
My ſweet companion and my promis'd bride.

Back to thoſe happy ſcenes, remembrance fly,
Thy lenient aid my ſorrows ſhall remove;
For thou from thoſe dear moments can'ſt ſupply
Full many a proof propitious to my love.

Much tho' I lov'd, I found that love repaid,
And ſeem'd of all men happy o'er the reſt;
Conſenting beauty heal'd the wound it made,
And love enſlav'd me but to make me bleſt.

My lips the ſtory of my boſom told,
Check'd by no ſcornful, no unkind reply;
Then fav'ring glances bid my tongue be bold,
And mutual paſſion kindled in her eye.

The bluſh ſoft ſpreading o'er her downcaſt face,
The ſudden ſigh half riſing, half ſuppreſt,
The coy diſtreſs which heightens ev'ry grace,
In ſilent eloquence her love confeſt.

How ſweet to ſnatch her not unwilling hand,
And all delighted on her charms to gaze;
While mix'd with many a kiſs we fondly plan'd
The tender conduct of connubial days.

Each ſocial virtue decks her gentle mind,
And ſtedfaſt honor waves her banners there;
So chaſte a Temple, LOVE was proud to find,
And truth proclaims the parting vow ſincere.

While ſweet remembrance thus relieves my heart,
Ah why ſhould grief on the fair proſpect low'r?
Yes, we ſhall meet, and meet no more to part,
And Heav'n and Love ſhall bleſs th' expected hour.

Then fare thee well, and to thy conſtant mind
Still be my mem'ry dear, tho' I am gone;
Still be each tho't, each tender wiſh, confin'd
To me, whoſe heart is full of thee alone.

Fond Hope the while ſhall chear my drooping ſoul,
In ſweet impatience ſhall the time employ;
Shall chide the lazy moments as they roll,
And ſooth my grief with tho'ts of future joy.

JUST ARRIVED,

In the Ship MOLLY, Captain PITT, from LISBON,

A FEW pipes and quarter-caſks of LISBON WINE, far ſuperior in quality to what is generally imported—And a few bales of the very beſt CORKS,

TO BE SOLD BY

GEORGE MEADE,

WHO HAS ALSO FOR SALE,

Choice three and five years old Bill of Exchange MADEIRA WINE, by the pipe or quarter-caſk.

London Market MADEIRA WINE, five years old, by the pipe or quarter-caſk.

Choice old SHERRY WINE, by the quarter-caſk.

MESS BEEF, of a ſuperior quality, and ſuch as is fit for an Eaſt-India voyage, put up in this city.

Choice firſt quality BEEF, do.
Ditto ſecond ditto do.

BOSTON BEEF, equal to any from that country.

BURLINGTON PORK, of the firſt quality, and

11-4 Hhds. FLAX-SEED. &c. &c.

Philadelphia, May 16, 1792 (epgt)

APRIL 27, 1792.

TO BE SOLD AT PRIVATE SALE,

At any time between this date and the firſt day of July enſuing,

A very valuable FARM,

PLEASANTLY ſituated, and bounded on the Eaſt by the river Delaware, 17 miles above Philadelphia; containing 203 acres, 40 whereof is firſt rate Timothy Meadow, which may be watered in a dry time; 25 acres, a rich low bottom, may be made very good meadow at an eaſy expence. The upland lays in the lap of about 50 acres of rich out marſh, from which (by an eaſy aſcent to the cleared fields) 130 acres of excellent upland meadow may be made, at a moderate expence; 30 acres of woodland. A never failing ſtream of water runs through this tract, on which is a ſeat for a mill, and in which is good ſport with the net and hook; plenty of rabbits and ſmall game; and on the flats, abundance of wild ducks in the ſeaſon. A good manſion-houſe, garden, and neceſſary out-buildings; an orchard of the beſt kinds of apple, pear, peach and cherry trees, bearing; a crop of wheat and rye in the ground, and a ſpring crop putting in. Apply to PETER LE BARBIER DU PLESSIS, Eſq. No. 86, Cheſnut-ſtreet, Philadelphia; Mr. HUMPHREY WATERMAN, at the Waſhington, on the Briſtol road; or to Doctor TOMB, at Neſhamany Ferry, Bucks County. The purchaſer, paying one third of the price down, may have a term of years to pay the reſidue, paying intereſt.

May 5. (ep.tf.)

BOOKS,

PRINTED AND SOLD BY

MATTHEW CAREY,

No. 118, *Market-Street, Philadelphia.*

1. AMERICAN MUSEUM, from its commencement in January 1787, to December 1791, in ten vols. Price, neatly bound and lettered, ſixteen dollars.

This work, which is now conducted on an improved plan, containing the beſt pieces publiſhed for and againſt the proceedings of government, will be found to contain at leaſt as great a variety of political, agricultural, and miſcellaneous eſſays, as any ever publiſhed in America. Perhaps in no one work are ſo many valuable documents reſpecting the hiſtory of this country, collected together. His Excellency the Preſident of the United States, has declared of it, that "a more uſeful literary plan has never been undertaken in America, nor one more deſerving of public encouragement." The ſubſcription is two dollars and a half per ann. Gentlemen in the country who wiſh to be ſupplied with this work, are requeſted to give commiſſion to friends in the city to ſubſcribe for and receive it——Any of the back numbers may be had in order to complete ſets.

2. Ladies' Pocket Library, containing Miſs More's Eſſays, Gregory's Legacy, Lady Pennington's Advice, Marchioneſs of Lambert's Advice, Swift's Letter to a newly married Lady, Mrs. Chapone on command of Temper, More's Fables for the Ladies, Price 6/6.

3. Smith's Hiſtory of New-York, from its firſt ſettlement to the year 1732. To which is annexed, a deſcription of the country, with a ſhort account of the inhabitants, their religious and political ſtate, and the conſtitution of the courts of juſtice. Price a dollar and a quarter.

4. Elements of Moral Science, by James Beattie, L. L. D. profeſſor of moral philoſophy and logic in the Mariſchal College, Aberdeen---Price three-fourths of a dollar. Of this book the Critical Reviewers (vol. 69, p. 628) ſay: "We have ſeen nothing on theſe ſubjects more plain, more perſpicuous, or more generally uſeful."——N. B. It is introduced into the Univerſity in Philadelphia.

5 Beauties of Poetry, Britiſh and American, containing ſelect productions of the moſt eminent Britiſh and American poets---Price four-fifths of a dollar.

6. Blair's Sermons, containing the whole of the three volumes of the Britiſh edition, in two---Price two dollars.

7. Necker's Treatiſe on the importance of Religious Opinions. Price four-fifths of a dollar.

8. Examination of the Obſervations of Lord Sheffield on American Commerce---Price, on very fine paper, 5 8ths of a dollar.

9. The Conſtitutions of the ſeveral United States, with the Federal Conſtitution, &c. Price five-eighths of a dollar.

10. M'Fingal, an epic poem, a new edition in 12mo.---Price three-eighths of a dollar.

11. American Jeſt Book, in two parts, with two very neat engravings---Price, bound, three-fifths of a dollar.

12 Garden of the Soul, by Biſhop Chalenor---Price, bound in calf and lettered, three quarters of a dollar---plain, half a dollar.

13 The Doway Tranſlation of the Vulgate Bible, in quarto---Price, elegantly bound and lettered, 50/2---plain, ſix dollars.

14. Devout Chriſtian's Vade Mecum---Price a quarter dollar.

15. Think well on't, or reflections for every day of the month. Price a quarter dollar.

16. Chriſtian Economy, tranſlated from a Greek manuſcript, found in the iſland of Patmos, where St. John wrote the Apocalypſe---Price a fifth of a dollar.

17. Hiſtory of Charles Grandiſon, abridged---Price a ſixth of a dollar.

18. Poems by Col. Humphreys---Price a third of a dollar.

19. Select Poems, chiefly American---Price a ſixth of a dollar

Said CAREY has for ſale, a large aſſortment of Books, European as well as American editions, which he will diſpoſe of on the moſt reaſonable terms. Country gentlemen, who favor him with commands, may depend upon being ſupplied in the moſt ſatisfactory manner. A liberal allowance to ſuch as purchaſe quantities for public libraries, or to ſell again.

NEW TEAS.

IMPERIAL HYSON and SOUCHONG,

Of the very firſt quality, and laeſt importation from Canton, via New-York, by retail, at

No. 19,

Third, between Cheſnut and Market Streets.

Stock Brokers Office,

No. 45, Great Dock-ſtreet, NEW-YORK,

THE Subſcriber intending to confine himſelf entirely to the PURCHASE AND SALE OF STOCKS ON COMMISSION, Begs leave to offer his ſervices to his friends and others, in the line of a Stock Broker. Thoſe who may pleaſe to favor him with their buſineſs, may depend upon having it tranſacted with the utmoſt fidelity and diſpatch.

Orders from Philadelphia, Boſton, or any other part of the United States will be ſtrictly attended to.

LEONARD BLEECKER.

May 2. (t.f.)

American Lead Manufactory.

STEPHEN AUSTIN, & Co.

HAVE juſt now opened their LEAD-WAREHOUSE, two doors ſouth of Walnut-ſtreet Wharf, adjoining their New Factory—where they have now made, and ready for ſale, a general aſſortment of SHOT of all ſizes, with SHEET and BAR LEAD, the production of the Mines in Virginia. As they have employed a number of experienced Engliſh workmen, they warrant it to be equal in quality to any manufactured in Europe, and at a reduced price from the coſt of imported.

They alſo continue to manufacture all the above articles at Richmond, in Virginia. All orders addreſſed to either of the above Factories, will be thankfully received, and executed on the ſhorteſt notice.

N. B. Wanted, induſtrious, ſober, Labouring Men, at the ſaid Mines, where conſtant employ, good wages, and other encouragements will be given, means of conveyance being provided, and houſes for their reception.

For further particulars enquire of Meſſrs. MOSES AUSTIN & Co. at their Factory in Richmond, or as above.

Philadelphia, December 3, 1791. tf

GEORGETOWN (POTOWMAC.)

THE SUBSCRIBER HATH OPENED A

Houſe of Entertainment,

At the Sign of the PRESIDENT of the UNITED STATES, In that commodious Houſe lately occupied by *Thomas Beale*, Eſq. Mayor of this Town.

He has furniſhed himſelf with a ſtock of the beſt Liquors, and will uſe every exertion to give ſatisfaction by procuring, in their ſeaſon, the beſt of every ſpecies of proviſion, and having the ſame ſerved up in the moſt neat and elegant manner.

[1aw1ſtJul.] GEORGE H. LEIGH.

TICKETS in the NEW-BRUNSWICK LOTTERY, are to be had at the following places, viz.---Samuel Cooper's Ferry; at Burlington, of R. Pierſon, Eſq. Bordentown, of Mr. John Van Emburgh; Mount Holly, of J. Read, Eſq. Trenton, of John Singer, Eſq. Amboy, of James Parker, Eſq. Elizabeth-Town, of R. Gray; Powles-Hook, of Col. Smith and Judge Hunt; Cranbury, of William Throckmorton Spotſwood; and of the Managers in Brunſwick.

Bank of the United States,

MAY 8, 1792.

RESOLVED, That the ſpecie proportion of the third payment due on the firſt Monday of July next, on each ſhare of the Bank of the United States, may be made at the Bank, or at any of the offices of diſcount and depoſit; and that tranſfers of public debt on account of ſuch payment, may be made on the books of the Treaſury of the United States, or in the office of any of the Commiſſioners of Loans in any of the States, certificates of which tranſfers to be depoſited in the office in which the ſpecie proportion of ſuch payment ſhall be made.

Reſolved, That the tranſfer books be cloſed fourteen days previous to the firſt days of July and January of each year.

By Order, JOHN KEAN, Caſhier.

A LOTTERY,

TO raiſe the ſum of £. 750 for the purpoſe of repairing the Proteſtant Epiſcopal Church in the city of New-Brunſwick, agreeable to an act of the Legiſlature of the State of New-Jerſey, paſſed November 1791.

SCHEME.

1	Prize of	2000	Dollars is	2000
1		1000		1000
2		500		1000
5		200		1000
10		100		1000
30		50		1500
90		20		1800
1675		4		6700
1814	Prizes.			16000
3520	Blanks.			
5334	Tickets, at 3 Dollars each, is			16002 Dolls.

☞ This Lottery is compoſed of 5334 Tickets. not two Blanks to one Prize, and ſubject to a deduction of *twelve and an half per cent.* which is more favorable to adventurers than any Lottery yet offered to the public—and it being of ſuch evident utility, that it cannot be doubted but the undertaking will meet with the moſt liberal ſupport.

The drawing will poſitively commence on the ſecond Monday in July, or ſooner if the Tickets are diſpoſed of, in the city of New-Brunſwick, under the inſpection of Col. John Bayard, Preſident of ſaid city; James Parker, Eſq. Mayor of the city of Amboy; and Archibald Mercer, Eſq. Deputy Governor of the Manufacturing Society of New-Jerſey.

Tickets to be had of the following perſons, who are duly appointed Managers, are under oath, and have given ſecurity for the faithful performance of their duty.

A liſt of the fortunate numbers will be publiſhed, and the prizes paid immediately after the drawing of the Lottery.

JOHN PARKER,
PETER KEENON,
ANTHONY W. WHITE, } Managers.

N. B. Thoſe prizes which are not demanded within ſix months after the drawing of the Lottery, will be conſidered as a generous donation to the Church.

*** Adventurers in the above Lottery have a chance of more than 3 per cent. per month for their money. To accommodate all thoſe who may be diſpoſed to purchaſe Tickets, letters directed to P. KEENON, Manager, and Poſtmaſter, at New-Brunſwick, and incloſing good bills, will be attended to, and Tickets forwarded on receipt of ſuch letters.

New-Brunſwick, April 20, 1792.

FOR SALE,

BLOOMSBURY,

THAT elegant SEAT at the Falls of Delaware, in the vicinity of Trenton, in New-Jerſey, occupied for many years paſt by the ſubſcriber; containing upwards of 200 acres of land, beſides a tract of wood-land of about 185 acres, at the diſtance of two miles. The farm is divided by the main ſtreet leading from Trenton to Lamberton, and Philadelphia, into two parts, nearly equal in quantity; the eaſtwardly part being arable land, is laid off in convenient fields, and in good farming order. The other part, bounded by the ſaid ſtreet on the eaſt, and by the river on the weſt, forms a ſquare; which, from the combined effect of ſituation and improvement, is generally allowed to be one of the moſt beautiful and deſirable ſeats in the ſtate. The manſion-houſe is a handſome, well-finiſhed brick building, 50 by 40, containing four rooms on each floor, with excellent cellars, and a two ſtory brick kitchen; and commanding a very extenſive and pleaſing view of the river, both above and below, as well as including the falls, and alſo of Trenton and the neighbouring ſeats and improvements on both ſides of the river. Among the out-buildings are a new ſtone coach-houſe and ſtables, ſufficient to contain ſix carriages and ten horſes, accommodated with a cutting and feeding room, and a capacious loft for hay; adjoining theſe is a very complete granary, *rat-proof*, and a ſtone cow-houſe, upwards of 100 feet in length, containing thirty-one paved ſtalls, over which is a roomy loft for hay, &c. Adjoining the court-yard of the manſion-houſe, is a garden of about two acres, extending towards the river, in the higheſt ſtate of culture, and abounding with a rich collection of the choiceſt fruits of almoſt every kind, and ſeveral large aſparagus beds, highly manured. At a convenient diſtance from the manſion-houſe, and nearly in the centre of the ſquare, is a new, well-built, ſtone farm-houſe, accommodated with a large cheeſe-room, ſpring-houſe, garden, &c. a complete ſtone ſmoke-houſe, corn-cribs, waggon-houſe, a capacious ice-houſe, and every other neceſſary out-building. The ground is properly divided into *ſmall* fields, all well watered, *highly* improved, and chiefly under the moſt approved graſs. This ſquare has produced annually, for ſeveral years paſt, upwards of ſixty tons of the beſt hay, beſides ſupporting through the ſummer ſeaſon twenty to thirty horned cattle, and eight or ten horſes. It contains alſo two bearing orchards of good fruit. The river abounds, in the proper ſeaſons, with great plenty of all kinds of fiſh uſually found in freſh water in this climate, and with a variety of wild-fowl; both of which may afford a pleaſing amuſement to the ſportſman, as well as a convenient addition to the elegance and variety of his table. The whole of the land, except the wood-land, is incloſed and divided by good fences, great part of which is formed of red cedar poſts, and rails of cheſnut and white cedar. The purchaſer may have the improved ſquare ſeparately, or the whole together, as may beſt ſuit him. There is an inexhauſtible quantity of good building ſtone on the river ſhore. The purchaſe money, if well ſecured, and the intereſt punctually paid, will not be demanded for many years.

Any perſon deſirous of viewing the premiſes, may be gratified on application to SAMUEL W. STOCKTON, Eſq. of Trenton, or Mr. INALLMAN, who at preſent occupies the farm-houſe and part of the land—and may know the price on application to the ſubſcriber, at No. 213, South Second-ſtreet, oppoſite to the New-Market, in Philadelphia. JOHN COX.

Twenty Dollars Reward.

RUN AWAY from the ſubſcriber, on Monday the 9th current, a NEGRO MAN named ROBIN, is 55 years of age, ſtout made, and bred a farmer; one of his thumbs much ſwelled; is 5 feet 6 inches high; had on when he went away a big purple coloured cloth coat, a ſhort linen coat, a pair of ſuſtian breeches, a ruffled ſhirt, an old beaver hat, with ſhoes, ſtockings and buckles, all good. Alſo, a young NEGRO BOY named SAM, is 19 years of age, ſtout and well made, 5 feet 9 inches high, much marked with the ſmall-pox; had on when he went away, a big blue coat, a brown ſhort coat, overalls of a mixed cloth, ſulled ſtockings, a new wool hat, new ſhoes and buckles.——Whoever will ſecure ſaid Negroes in any gaol, or bring them to the ſubſcriber, ſhall receive the above reward, and all reaſonable charges paid. ALEXANDER ROBERTSON.

Morris-Town, April 17, 1792.